RUSSIA'S PERFIDY EXPOSED.

LIES TO THE NATIONS ABOUT THE MANCHURIAN DEMANDS.

such Open Defiance of the Rules of Diplomacy Constitutes a Grave Crisis -United States and Britain Might Well Unite to Meet This Important Issue.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, May 5 .- It is necessary to speak a few plain words about a crisi s which has arisen in the affairs of nations, a crisis which virtually affects the interests of every country, great or small.

There are certain rules or cardinal principles of diplomacy without which intercourse between nations becomes impossible. One of these is the sacredness of treaty obligations. Another is that official declarations of fact or intentions made by one Government to another Government must be made and accepted in the same spirit of good faith as similar statements between

It must be admitted that the history of diplomacy, even in modern times, shows some attempts to evade these principles. That they should be openly defied simply brings diplomacy to an end and leaves the world at the mercy of that primitive arbiter of destiny, force.

It is impossible to avoid bringing against Russia to-day a direct accusation of this almost unknown, but greatest of all crimes. Her recent course in both the near and far Fast involves absolute defiance of the fundamental rules of international inter-

To mention a comparatively unimporant matter first, Russia violated the treaty of Berlin the other day by sending several torpedo boats through the Dardanelles. Instead of notifying the other signatory powers of her desire or intention to abrogate the treaty or this portion of it, she resorted to the petty subterfuge of changing the flag and dismantling the guns of the boats during their passage. No treaty ever drafted will be worth the paper it is written upon if its application is subject to such dishonest trickery.

A far more flagrant case is that of Russia's pending demands upon China regarding Manchuria and Mongolia. The text of the documents, which was cabled to THE SUN yesterday, constitutes complete proof of Russia's bad faith, which no amount of explanation can alter. The demands made against China, instead of being less comprehensive than the first version, may easily receive even a more sweeping interpretation.

It is, of course, greatly to Russia's chegrin that the official twit of her demands now becomes public. They suffice to show that the denials made three tays ago by the Russian ambassadors at Washington and London were nothing less than insults to the American and British nations in their shameless men-

It requires no detailed review of well known facts to make clear the disgraceful position in which this unscrupulous Power stands before the world. Russia gave an unequivocal promise to withdraw from Manchuria and to restore that province to the Chinese. Having fully established herself in the province, she submits to China a list of so-called conditions of withdrawal. These conditions, drawn in purposely loose language, are designed to admit of an interpretation which could bring all of Mongolia and even the Province of Chi-li, in which Pekin is situated, under Russian control. They provide also that Russia shall remain dominant in Manchurian

The premature publication of these demands and the serious protests resulting led Russia to deny the accuracy of the report. Her representatives embodied specific details in their denials, which, when compared with the official documents later, showed that they "lied for their country" with almost flendish ingenuity.

Secretary of State Hay, whose protest had really saved the situation, was obliged, according to the rules of the game, to thank Russia for her "frank statement." Then China, under the influence of the American protest and British and Japanese advice, refused to accept the demands and made them public. Russia thus stands exposed in her perfidy. Has she any sense of shame? Any one familiar with her recent diplomatic practices will be inclined to doubt it. Still it is not improbable that she will think the present situation suitable for her old trick of repudiating her representative at Pekin. Nevertheless, the fact remains that M. Plançon, the Russian Chargé d'Affaires at Pekin, put forward the demands, as he expressly stated to the Chinese authorities, "by command of the Imperial Government."

Such is the situation created by the unprincipled conduct of a great Power. Again it must be said it constitutes a grave crisis in human affairs. The United States could afford to ignore the material interests involved. No considerations of trade or commerce are likely at the present day to drive America and Great Britain into a combination which the rest of the world so much dreads. An issue as great and fundamental at that which Russia has raised might do so. Nay, it should.

Who's Annie That Lives Around the Corner? A six-year-old girl has been in the custody of the matron at police headquarters in Hoboken for forty-eight hours. She makes

this stereotyped reply to all questions put My name is Annie and I live around the

The police spent yesterday in an unsuccessful attempt to find the exact corner. Burnett's Extract of Vanilla. Imparts a superior delicacy of flavor, try it, use

The Way the Indian Travelled riking contrast to the sumptuous service nayivania Railroad between New York as COAL BOARD OF CONCILIATION. Operators Choose Their Members and

Complete It-Should Prevent Strikes. Presidents Baer of the Reading, Thomas of the Lehigh, and Underwood of the Erie railroads and seventy-five or more independent coal operators met yesterday in the Jersey Central Building and elected three representatives of the operators to serve as members of the board of conciliation

recommended by the strike commission. The men elected were W. L. Connell, a former Mayor of Scranton and an independent operator, and S. D. Warriner, of Wilkes-Barre and R. H. Luther of Reading, representing respectively the Lehigh and

The organization of the board is now complete, as the miners elected their three representatives some time ago.

Under the term of the commission's report the conciliation board was to be composed of six men, three from each side, representing the miners and operators in the three great anthracite districts, the Wyoming, Lehigh and Schuvlkill. The operators' representatives were selected yesterday, in the order named, in separate neetings held by the operators from these districts and the selections were then confirmed at a general meeting following, with President Thomas in the chair.

The strike commission recommended the organization of this conciliation board in the fourth article of its report. Its duties are to hear and determine all points of difference hereafter arising between that the President looked out upon, gathered miners and operators, and its award is to be final and binding on all parties. If the board is unable to decide a dispute it is to be referred to an umpire to be appointed, at the request of the board, by one of the Circuit Judges of the Third Judicial Circuit of the United States, and this umpire's decision is then to be final.

representatives in the board at any time when a controversy is not pending. No suspension of work is to take place, however, by lock-out or strike, pending the adjudication of any matter taken up by the board for adjustment.

Gov. Dickey Fears an Outbreak by the Strikers There.

LINCOLN, Neb., May 5.- The critical character of the strike situtation in Omaha impelled Gov. Dickey to recall his Adjutant-General from St. Louis, and to-day prep arations were made for a quick mobilization of the State militia.

Trouble would have occurred this morning had not the Governor succeeded in inducing the employers to wait until after the city election, now in progress, was over, before attempting to break the strike by the use of non-union men. The Governor said to-night that he would repress the first show of lawlessness and would refuse to permit any interference with men who desired to work.

OMAHA, Neb., May 5.—For many bours

o-day the wholesale business district was n the hands of a mob of 3,000 strikers, who patrolled the streets, refusing to permit wagons belonging to other than union firms to do any business. Assaults were of common occurrence, and the situation is

s over. This action was taken at the request of a delegation of labor leaders who feared the strikers would get beyond their

Ten large transfer firms to-night notified the police that to-morrow morning they would attempt to renew business with non-union men and expected the police to protect them. They have received 100 eamsters from eastern points, presumably Chicago, and will start their wagons with

these men. The strikers insist that the wagons shall not run, and the freight handlers at the freight depots and wholesale houses, to he number of 1,500, have signified their intention to walk out if forced to handle

goods brought in by the non-union teamsters The restaurant strikers are holding their own, and it is almost impossible to secure food at any restaurant. Those remaining open are patrolled by a large number of both girls and men, and the picketing is effective.

ANOTHER KEMP DIVORCE SUIT. Arthur T.'s Brether George Also Sued

by His Wife. Two of the sons of the late George Kemp of the old drug house of Lanman & Kemp, a part of whose estate was the Buckingham Hotel, are being sued for divorce

THE SUN told yesterday of the suit brought in Rhode Island by Mrs. Arthur Tryon Kemp, formerly Miss Belle Neilson.
Now Mrs. George Kemp, formerly Miss
Lilia Torrey Wagstaff of Kansas, has
begun a divorce action here.
A motion in her behalf, for alimony and

A motion in her behalf, for alimony and counsel fees, was to have been argued yesterday before Supreme Court Justice O'Gorman. As the lawyers were not ready, however, the motion was indefinitely post-poned. None of the lawyers connected with the case would speak about it and, as no papers have yet been filed, nothing can be learned as to the charges made by Mrs. Kemp against her husband.

In April, 1901, George Kemp sought to establish his rights, under the will of his mother, to one-quarter of her \$2,000,000

establish his rights, under the will of his mother, to one-quarter of her \$2,000,000 estate. On the trial some question was raised concerning the validity of his marriage, and Mrs. Lilia Kemp, his wife, jumped up in court and flourished a marriage certificate, which showed that on July 16, 1885, at Wyandotte, Kan., George Kemp, Jr., married Lilia Torrey Wagstaff, the adopted daughter of Judge W. R. Wagstaff, a Kansas politician.

the adopted daughter of Judge W. R. Wagstaff, a Kansas politician.
George Kemp, the father, left \$5,000,000,
including his real estate, which he divided
among his three sons and his wife. His
fourth son, George, was not provided for,
but the wife was directed to make him a
yearly allowance. She did allow him \$9,000
a year, and in her will gave him an equal
share in her estate. The other heirs brought
suit and upset this will, Justice Fitzgerald
deciding that George Kemp was not entitled to anything more than the \$9,000 income his mother had allowed him.

Poland! Poland!! Poland!!

Only \$19.00 to Chicago

PRESIDENT AS GODFATHER.

STANDS SPONSOR FOR THEODORE ROOSEVELT ARMIJO.

Interesting Ceremony at the Santa Fe Cathedral-Boy's Father a Former Sergeant of Rough Riders-New Mexico Gives the President a Warm Welcome.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., May 5 .- This has een a great day for New Mexico and the young Senor Theodore Roosevelt Armijo he two-months-old son of former Sergeant George Armijo of the First Volunteer Cavalry. The President acted as the child's godfather to-day at the christening in the anta Fé Cathedral.

Seldom has a child in its godmother's arms been looked down upon by a more eminent company of witnesses. In a row from right to left in front of the Bishop stood Gov. Otero. the President. Secretary Loeb, who rejoined the President to-day and Mayor Parks, each one holding a lighted candle. On one side stood Sergt. Armijo in all the glory of a new Rough Rider uniform, and on the other Mrs. Armijo, a very pretty woman of the most pronounced Mexican type.

The baby is very small and very brown and he did not appreciate what a great day it was. He cried.

The President visited the Territoria Capitol, reviewing on the way the Cleveland Grays, who were at Santa Fé on their way to the Pacific Coast. It was a motley crowd between the Capitol and the brown adobe houses. There were Indians there in the wildest combinations of colored blankets. squaws in green and yellow veils, wearing high, white leather boots, Rough Riders in khaki, Grand Army men in faded blue cow punchers, sadly attired "greasers," priests in black cloaks with red facings. Each side has the right to change its and on the platforms on either side, in most striking contrast to all the rest, Mrs. Otero and the group of ladies she had asked to help her entertain the President, all of them in the daintiest of summer gowns. The President talked a little about irrigation, but far more about his beloved regiment, of which more than half was enlisted MAY SEND TROOPS TO OMAHA. in New Mexico and which was numerously represented in his audience.

The old Church of San Miguel, which, according to Santa Fé, was built in 1540, was visited and the padre invited the President to ring the bell, which was cast in Spain in 1348. The President liked the tone so much that he rang it again. The President went to the sandy summit of Fort Marcy overlooking the city and there Mayor Parks gave him a leather-bound souvenir of Santa Fé in a mahogany box. Of Mrs. Otero then had a reception President and the members of his party at the Governor's home. The President also made a speech to the school children on the Plaza and the fire company brought out its apparatus and showed him how fine a stream of water it could throw at the

The President was to have received a bear at Santa Fe as a testimonial of the regard of the populace. The bear was brought in from the hills by former Marshal Widenor, a Democrat. Great envy was brewed in the heart of the present Republi-can officeholder and when Mr. Widenor tied the bear in the park about the Government building to await the coming of the President loud and angry protests were made. Mr. Widenor became justly indigof common occurrence, and the situation is growing hourly worse.

Grave apprehension is felt among all classes for to-morrow, when clashes between the classes for to-morrow, when clashes between the classes for to-morrow is felt among all classes for to-morrow. The classes for to-morrow is felt among all classes in the form of the car Elysian is still alone in hi

the strikers and police can scarcely be averted.

Members of the Business Men's Association to-night declared that an application to the United States court for an injunction restraining the teamsters from interfering with their business would be made to-morrow.

The Mayor to-night ordered all saloons to close and remain closed until the strike is over. This action was taken at the reto another motly aggregation on irrigation and expressed the conviction, as he had at Santa Fé, that New Mexico would soon

Albuquerque does not love Santa Fé.
It pretends to be proud that it is not so old and has not so many squatty adobe houses, but neither has it a Governor's palace full of charming young women. The Hon. Pat Garrett, Collector of the Port of El

Paso, has travelled with the President through New Mexico.

The last place at which the President intended to speak last night was Pueblo, but a wild-eyed man, with half his clothes pulled from his back, leaped through the but a wild-eyed man, with half his clothes pulled from his back, leaped through the cordon about the rear platform at the last moment and informed the President: "There is three of the boys in the regiment waiting up to see you at Trinidad." Mr. Roosevelt had been up since 6 o'clock in the morning. He had made twelve speeches, most of them rather long ones. He was, frankly, tired, something that he acknowledges but seldom. He had intended to go to bed at 9 o'clock, but instead he promptly announced his intention of staying up until 11 to see the boys at Trinidad.

Weary as he was, he was glad that he stayed awake. Gov. Otero of New Mexico and Major Lewellyn boarded the train at El Moro, just a few miles east of Trinidad. They brought with them those "three of the boys in the regiment," of whose waiting the President present the Governor and the Major and at once set about asking after the welfare of the three boys.

He always makes such inquiries with ears ready to hear the worst. The adventures of the New Mexico, Arizona and Colorado members since the regiment was mustered out would fill a book that might not be

members since the regiment was mustered out would fill a book that might not be allowed to circulate through the mails, but would certainly not lack color and dramatic

would certain; incident incident.

The first man to answer the President's inquiries last night was Judge Richey of Aguiar. The Judge is a lean, stoop-shouldered little man, who wears a red necktie and a black cotton shirt, and an expression extraordinary humility. The Judge dered little state of and a black cotton shirt, and an expression of extraordinary humility. The Judge frankly acknowledged that he had been in a little trouble," but that it was all over now. The principal duty of Mr. Richey to the State is that of acting as Justice of the Peace. There is very little peace in Aguilar, and he puts in his spare time tending bar, dealing faro or accommodatingly "sitting

and he puts in his spare time tending bar, dealing faro or accommodatingly "sitting into" poker games.

As he explained to his former commander, a gentleman stranger came into the place some time ago and was guilty of certain irregularities in the poker game. The Judge withdrew quietly and retired to the bar. When the Judge withdraws from a poker game Aguilar knows that there must be game Aguilar knows that there must be something radically wrong with the game. The stranger came over to the bar and began describing the Judge's parentage with a wealth of detail almost unbelievable, and as he reached his peroration put his hand back to his hip pocket.

back to his hip pocket.

The Judge snapped a revolver over the bar and shot the stranger through the heart. A reign of extreme self-righteousness, unfortunately for the Judge, was sweeping Aguilar at the time, and there was a trial. He managed to raise money enough, however, to make a good defence and was acquitted on the ground of self-defence.

The President's face while his guest was explaining the nature of his "trouble" was wonderful to see. There was a long silence at the end; then, with a show of polite interest, the President asked: "Did the stranger have his gun out?"

"No, sir," answered Mr. Richey, gravely."
"No, sir, he did not have time, sip."

POPE WON'T RECEIVE LOUBET. His Decision Will Probably Result Diplomatic Rupture With France.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. ROME, May 5 .- President Loubet of France will visit Rome shortly after the visit of the Czar. The Pope, after consulting with the Cardinals, has decided not to receive the French President. This decision will be semi-officially communicated to France in the hope that M. Loubet will not ask for an interview with his Holiness.

for one in order to court a refusal, which is certain if Prime Minister Combes, who is enforcing the Religious Associations law, is still in office when M. Loubet comes here. The Pope's refusal to receive the President of France will certainly lead to a diplomatic rupture between the Vatican and the

French Government and the abolition of

It is feared, however, that he will ask

he Concordat. BATTLE WITH MAD MULLAH. Report of British Victory, With Heavy Lowes on Both Sides.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN. ADEN, Arabia, May 5 .- A native trading eraft that has arrived here brings a rumor that the Mad Mullah attacked a British column at Galadi, Somaliland, but was repulsed with heavy loss. It is also said that the British suffered severe losses. No confirmation of the rumor has been

received. LONDON, May 5 .- The Government know othing concerning the latest reported engagement between the British and the ollowers of the Mad Mullah in Somaliland. According to the latest despatches the main orce of Gen. Manning, the commander of he expedition, was at Galadi under Col. Cobbe, Gen. Manning having gone with a small force to the Galkavu wells, east of Galadi, to superintend the withdrawal of

AFTER GET-RICH-QUICK MEN. Broker Simonds, Who Was Killed in Chieago, Made \$300,000 Out of One.

CHICAGO, May 5.-The Simonds inquest to-day revealed unexpected facts about the private life of the New York broker who was found dying in a stairway at Monroe and Dearborn streets on last Tuesday at daybreak. Dr. E. G. Ogden, who was a close friend of Simonds, testified about a significant conversation he and Simonds had the Sunday before the latter died.

"Simonds told me." Dr. Ogden said on the witness stand, "that he had come to Chicago under an assumed name for an important reason. That reason was that he wanted to collect a large amount of money from Chicago men who had been his associates in the Mackey get-richquick swindle of two years ago. He told me that before he got out of that concern he had made more than \$300,000 in it.

"He also told me that he had not drunk a drop of liquor in five years. The last statement refutes the first theory of the police that Simonds, while intoxicated, fell down the stairway and sustained injuries that caused his death. If Simonds had any enemies who desired his death he made them in Chicago during the last three days he spent here

Dr. Ogden said that Simonds had once been a member of the Chicago Board of Trade and that at the time of his death he had been speculating in some exchange here in addition to his brokerage business in New York.

ACCUSE MORMON PRESIDENT. Ministers File Charges in Washington That

He is Living in Polygamy. SALT LAKE, Utah, May 5 .- Prominen ministers of Salt Lake have forwarded to the State Department at Washington specific charges that President Smith and other high officials of the Mormon Church are living here in open polygamy. The charges are sworn to by some of the most reliable persons in Utah. The affidavits were sent to Secretary Hay in connection with the protest against the action of Germany in expelling Mormon missionaries on the ground that they are teaching the

doctrine of polygamy. It is hinted that, in addition to these accusations, the affidavits declare that President Smith attended the dedicatory services of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis accompanied by a plural wife. This latter charge is true, for President Smith returned to-day from St. Louis accompanied by wife No. 2. Wife No. 1

Private despatches received here from Washington indicate that the German incident is closed.

HE'S BOROUGH PRESIDENT.

That's Why a Virginia Train Ran Back Five Miles to Pick Up Mr. Swanstrom. A train on a Virginia railroad was held up and backed several miles into a little outof-the-way station in the wilds of that State last Saturday to pick up Borough President

Mr. and Mrs. Swanstrom had been on visit to Hot Springs. At a small station called Covington the train came to a standresident confuctor told the Borough President that the delay would last at least ten minutes. Bareheaded, with his wife on his arm, a short, walk to a pretty babbling brook was taken. When they returned the last car of the train was just rounding a curve. No warning had been given and the ten minutes was hardly up.

he ten minutes was hardly up. Half an hour went by, during which the maroned official and his wife discussed the best means of spending the time before the next train left—about twelve hours—when next train left—about twelve hours—when a merry tooting of whistles announced the return of the train. On the rear platform stood the conductor and as many of the passengers as could crowd out, who greeted the bareheaded couple with cheers. A young woman formerly a Packer girl, now a resident of Washington, was on the train. She had recognized the Borough President, who was formerly a member of the Board of Education, and told the conductor. Then the engine [was reversed and the five mile run back made.

"It was quite a joke on my wife and me," said Mr. Swanstrom yesterday. "We did not know we were so well known in Virginia. The passengers took it good-naturedly—in fact, it is said to be a rare thing for a Southerner to find fault."

1,000-Column Sunday World. Out May 10. Twentjeth Anniversary Number Largest newspaper ever lasued. Buy a copy keep. No increase in price.—Adv. Connects With Them All.

lottled at the Famous Poland Spring, Me .- Ads

Every line across the Continent, from the Canadan Pacific on the North to the Southern Pacific on be South, connects with the New York Centra nea, the central railway system of America.—Administration of America. Sumptness Trains Westward.

Convenient service via the Pennsylvania road to Chicago and St. Louis connecting points in the West and Southwest.—Adv.

THIRTEEN LIVES LOST AT SEA

STEAMSHIP HAMILTON SINKS THE SAGINAW IN THE FOG.

Collision at 4 A. M.Off Winter Quarter Light, on Delaware Coast-Saginaw Sinks in 20 Minutes-Captain Taken Off at Last Moment-Dead Chiefly Negroes.

NORFOLK, Va., May 5 .- Thirteen lives were lost at sea just before dawn this morning in a collision between two coastwise steamers, the Hamilton of the Old Dominion Line and the Saginaw of the Clyde Line, off Winter Quarter Light.

The Saginaw went to the bottom in twenty minutes. All those lost were on the Saginaw. Most of them were negroes. The Hamilton was bound from New York to Norfolk. The Saginaw was bound to Philadelphia from Norfolk. Each boat eft port yesterday.

Agent Crowell of the Old Dominion company says the Hamilton was going slowly in a fog when the officer in charge heard a whistle at 4:40 o'clock this morning off Winter Quarter Light, Delaware coast The sound came from the starboard, and the watch officer rang a bell to stop. Then there came another whistle, and a steamer appeared going directly across the bow. The Hamilton backed at full speed, and the helm was put hard aport, but it was too late. The stem of the Hamilton caught the Saginaw on the starboard quarter and ripped a great hole in her. The Hamilton backed away, and as she did so there was a cry from the Saginaw, which had passed on, that the vessel was sinking. The Hamilton put out two boats for the rescue and stayed there until there was no sign of life or of the wreck on the surface. Meantime, the Saginaw had gone down.

The Hamilton arrived here this afternoon Her officers say that she was going slowly in the fog and was blowing her whistle frequently. The passengers were awakened by a crash and a grinding sound. Looking out they saw that their ship had struck and had cut off about twenty feet of the Saginaw's stern. Everybody was quickly on deck, and there was some excitement among the passengers, but when it was learned that the Hamilton was in no danger of sinking the passengers became quiet and interest then centred in the fate of the Saginaw and her passengers and crew. The Saginaw's three boats soon brough some sixteen people of the ship's company and passengers to the Hamilton, and they were taken aboard and cared for. The colored stewardess of the Saginaw died in the boat while on her way to the Hamilton. The Saginaw had eighteen passengers aboard, mostly colored. Mate Goslee, who was lost, is supposed to have held from Philadelphia.

The Hamilton lay by for nearly two hours, using her boats all the while, and when nothing further was possible to be lone proceeded to this port. The only damage done her was to her bowplates, and these were not injured seriously. The Saginaw was formerly a British tramp

The Saginaw was formerly a British tramp ship and came in here several years ago with her bow stove in, having been in collision with another vessel off the Virginia Capes. She was loaded with sugar at the time. She lay up at Portsmouth for some time repairing. She was subsequently bought by the Clyde Line.

Purser McCormick of the Hamilton says that life hearts were leavered from both that lifeboats were lowered from both vessels immediately after they struck. One of these from the Saginaw filled with was overturned

passengers was overturned. The passengers and crew of the Saginaw were rescued in various ways. Some were taken from the water and others from the boat just before she went down. Capt. J. S. Tunnell of the Saginaw did not leave his vessel until the last minute. He was finally taken from the rigging of the sinking ship, and when put aboard the Hamilton was found when buddly introd. to be badly injured. He is now on the Hamilton under the care of a physician.

Hamilton under the care of a physician. His injuries are not mortal.

Engineer Selzer of the Saginaw reported to the Clyde officials here this evening that the Saginaw lies in fifteen fathoms of water. First Mate Goslee of the Saginaw is among those missing. The Clyde estimate of the missing is six of the crew and nine passengers. This is the report that the Clyde officials sent to their home office in Philadelphia. The Hamilton was in command of Capt. B. B. Boaz.

First Mate Edward Goslee of the Saginaw lost his life in trying to save the stewardess.

ost his life in trying to save the stewardess. He jumped into the sea to save her. When the Hamilton freed herself from the Saginaw she had about a ton of the Clyde steamer's wreckage hanging to her, and even when she arrived here she had one of the Saginaw's plates hanging had one of the Saginaw's plates hanging to her. The rescued passengers were dis-charged at Old Point Comfort.

to her. The rescued passengers were discharged at Old Point Comfort.

Those lost were A. Gilmore, Mary Robinson, M. E. Jones, Edna Ward, Florence Newberry, R. L. Pendleton, a colored infant, Peter Swanson, William Hasson, Philadelphia; steward, colored; cook, colored; stewardess, colored, whose body was recovered; infant, colored.

Those saved: John Trever, Philadelphia; E. B. Cole, Philadelphia; George B. Hood, Philadelphia; R. B. Youhead, Chester, Pa.; Harry F. Winters, Jr., Camden, N. J.; A. Sanderlin, Windsor, N. C.; Morris Poiner, Northwest, Va.; John Roese, Norfolk; Willie Primede, Newport News. Of the crew there were saved the captain, second officer and six seamen, chief engineer, the second assistant, six firemen, three oilers and a colored pantryman.

The negroes lost were going North largely for summer work. for summer work.

The Hamilton has been in several other collisions, but always escaped with slight damage. She sank the steamship Macedonia in June, 1899, and in the same year ran down the schooners W. H. Kerr and A. A. Shaw. Not a soul was lost on any of the luckless craft, as the Hamilton's veteran skipper, Capt. Boaz, had his lifeboats out in a jiffy, saving everybody. It is the habit of the Old Dominion liners to drill their lifeboat crews daily off the Virginia and Jersey coasts by actually lowering boats, in foul or fair weather, and that is why they are so handy in life saving.

H. B. Walker, vice-president and traffic manager of the Old Dominion Line, received several telephone messages from Norfolk and from the Clyde Line about the collision. The messages said that the collision occurred at 4 30 A. M., yesterday and that the first assistant engineer, the first officer, the stewardess, two others of the crew and

curred at 4 50 A. M., vesterday and that the first assistant engineer, the first officer, the stewardess, two others of the crew and six passengers of the Saginaw were missing. It was surmised by the Clyde Line and Old Dominion folks that the missing persons may have drifted off in the dense fog, possibly landing at Chincoteague, in a lifeboat, unaccounted for.

The Hamilton will return to this port under her own steam for repairs. The Guyandotte will take her place on the Norfolk route on Friday.

Mine Worker's Murderers Senten WILKES-BARRE, May 5 .- John Smith and Michael Yuskis, two striking Mine Workers, who murdered Daniel Sweeney, a non-union watchman, during the strike, were to-day entenced to twenty years each.

Off to Buffalo.

DECLINES \$15,000 TESTIMONIAL.

Circuit Attorney Folk of St. Louis Tells Citizens He Has Only Done His Duty. ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 5.-Circuit Attorney Folk to-day declined to accept a testimonial from admiring citizens in which they desired to show their appreciation of Mr. Folk's efforts in his war against bood-

ling. The testimonial tendered was a resi-

dence costing \$15,000. Mr. Folk thanked the citizens' committee for the mark of appreciation of his work. but stated that he had done no more than his duty, no more than his oath of office required of him, and he could not accept any remuneration other than the salary allowed him as Circuit Attorney. He requested the committee which notified him of the testimonial to abandon all further efforts in that direction.

M'LANE WINS IN BALTIMORE. Elected Mayor by Only 400 Plurality

-Republicans Get the Other Offices. BALTIMORE, May 5 .- The municipal election in Baltimore to-day was one of the most remarkable in the history of the city. McLane (Dem.) and Wachter (Rep.), candidates for Mayor, were both popular, and each had a large following. More than 100,000 votes were cast, yet McLane, the Democrat, who upon the face of the returns is the victor for Mayor, received the small plurality of between 400 and 500

His running mates, Hooper for Comproller and Gebhart for President of the Second Branch City Council, were both beaten badly by their Republican opponents, Mesers. Heffner and Timanus.

Just how the City Council stands is yet a matter of conjecture, though indications point to a Republican majority in both branches.

STARVING ON FIFTH AVENUE. John Donovan Faints on the Street -Hadn't Eaten for Two Days.

John Donovan of 501 West Fifty-seventh street fainted at Fifth avenue and Fortyfirst street last night. He was taken to the New York Hospital, where the doctors said he was suffering from starvation. He told the police that he had been out of work and hadn't eaten for two days.

PEEKSKILL EDITOR MISSING. Over 70 Years Old and Said to Have Wandered Away.

NEWBURGH, May 5 .- Editor Brown of the Peekskill Blade is missing. Telephone messages have been sent along the Hudson River Valley in search of him. Mr. Brown is over 70 years old. He is said to have wandered away.

SHE WAS REGISTERED AS A BOY. Young Woman Finds Error in Health Board

Records and Has It Changed. Miss Charlotte Volkhausen, daughter of Henry Volkhausen of Union Hill, N. J., called at the office of the Hudson County Board of Health and Vital Statistics in Jersey City a, few days ago, to get a transcript of her birth, which took place on Feb. 24

1884.

The clerks made a careful search of the records, but failed to find any evidence that she was born on that day. She insisted that she hadn't made a mistake and the clerks

took another look. Then they made the discovery that Miss Volkhausen officially appeared on the records as Charles Volkhausen, sex male, the son of Henry Volkhausen, born on Feb 24. 1884.

The young woman mildly protested against being officially registered as "Charles, a male," Pad formally applied for a correction. The board adopted a resolution yesterday rectifying the mistake in the record.

The blame for the error was placed on the physician who filed the birth certificate. CAR FLOAT TURNS TURTLE. 360 Tons of Iron Go to the Bottom of

queer accident which happened last Sunday when the float Dora, with thirteen flat cars of iron on board, turned turtle at the south central pier of the Atlantic Basin

the south central pier of the Atlantic Basin in Brooklyn has escaped publication until now. The cars went to the bottom, of course. Wreckers have been raising the cargo and expect to save it all.

The barge was taken there on Saturday. Ten of the cars contained raw iron consigned to the American Bridge Company. That part of the cargo was to be taken abroad by the steamer Satsuma, which is now at the basin. The other three cars contained structural iron, which was consigned to the Empire Bridge Company, at Greenpoint.

Greenpoint.

Capt. McVickar of the barge was away at the time of the accident and the barge was in charge of an engineer. He says the barge simply tipped a little and then made a sudden flop, sending the 360 tons of iron, valued at \$50,000, to the bottom.

MAYOR LOW TIRED OUT. Means to Get Away for a Few Days'

Mayor Low is suffering from overwork and he has been advised by his physician that unless he takes a rest at once he will be in danger of breaking down. Mr. Low has had a hard time of it the last few weeks. With his stenographer he has frequently worked until the earlier hours of the morn-ing while since the adjournment of the Legislature he has been holding from ten to thirty public hearings a day in addition to his other official duties. It is his inten-tion, unless unforeseen press of business prevents, to slip away next Saturday for a cruise along the coast for four or days on his yacht.

Oneida Indian to Be an Episcopal Priest. MILWAUKER, Wis., May 5 .- Cornelius Hill, an Oneida Indian, who would be the chief of the Oneida nation had the tribal relations continued to the present day, will be ordained a priest of the Episcopal Church on June 24. He acted as interpreter to his people taking the words of the Episcopal priest and changing them to the Oneida tongue for years. The day will be a day of celebration on the reservation. Bishop Grafton and Bishop Weller will conduct the service.

Very Young Folks to Marry. The wedding of Miss Louise White, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John J. White of 103 East Fifty-seventh street, and Walter Suydam has been set for Tuesday, June 16. The ceremony will take place in the Church of the Heavenly Rest. The couple are both very young. The bridegroom-elect is the eighteen-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Walter L. Suydam of 43 EastTwenty-second street, and the bride is still a school girl.

Poland! Poland!! Poland!!! Natural Medicinal Water Known.--Ads

via Washington Line—California Excursions.

Berth 37 from Washington without change.

271. 848. 1185 Broadway. 1 Sattery Pl.—Ads.

COLUMBIA OUTSAILS RELIANCE

OLD BOAT DRAWS AWAY FROM NEW ON A SHORT BEAT.

achts Meet Off Glen Cove in a Light Breeze-Columbia Had Weather Posts tion at the Start and at the End of

Thirteen Minutes Increased Her Lead.

The Reliance and Columbia met yesterday afternoon near the entrance to Glen Cove and for nearly half an hour were in close company. For about fifteen minutes of that time they were reaching on the starboard tack toward Red Springs Point, which is at the eastern side of the cove, then they hauled on the wind and made two tacks. one across the entrance to the cove and the other heading toward the town. These two tacks lasted for just thirteen minutes. It was confidently expected by all the admirers of the new yacht that she would easily draw away from the old defender of the Cup, but much to every one's surprise the Columbia made the better showing. On the reach she outfooted the Reliance and when on the wind she increased the

distance between the two. The wind was light from the southwest and it was estimated that the vachts were travelling through the water at the rate of five or six knots an hour. They could not have finished a Cup race within the time limit at the rate of speed they were going through the water so that the brush must not be taken as meaning anything very serious. Then the Columbia is in the trim in which she sailed two years ago, except that she has new sails, which yesterday did not fit at all well, and she is sailed by Capt. Miller, who two years ago was the mate of the vacht.

The Reliance is an unknown quantity She is yet to become acquainted with. All the sailing she has done has been to stretch the sails, which are in pretty bad shape yet. To learn one of these 90-footers is a long task, but with a few trials like that of vesterday Mr. Iselin and Capt. Barr will soon find out what is the matter with the new yacht and, if possible, have the error corrected.

Light weather such as yesterday's has not been supposed to be the kind in which the Reliance will be at her best. Her model is one that should require a steady wind of at least nine or ten knots strength. The Columbia is a good boat in light weather, but her strong point of sailing is in a strong breeze and a rough sea. The Constitution, in her races two years ago, showed that she is a ghost in light winds and if she had been in the brush yesterday she would probably have drawn away from both the Columbia and the Reliance.

There was very little wind on the Sound vesterday morning and the Reliance remained at her moorings off New Rochelle and the Columbia and Constitution were at anchor in Glen Cove. The mainsail of the Constitution was unbent and sailmakers

were at work retrimming it. It was bent on again in the afternoon, and fitted very well indeed. There were a few wrinkles along the foot, but these will soon stretch out. The sail was made by Herreshoff and is of No. 1 duck. The Columbia has on a new mainsail which was made by Herreshoff this year. It is No. 00 duck and fits fairly well, but will need retrimming. In a few days it will be stretched

out and will then be taken in hand. Mr. Iselin was on board the Reliance during the morning, and the crew was at work on the many things that have to be done on one of these big racers, and at 12 o'clock all hands went to luncheon. At 1 o'clock the crew went from the Sunbeam to the yacht, and the covers were taken off the mainsail and that big piece of canvas was hoisted at 1:05 o'clock. The battens had been placed

and the covers were taken off the mainsail and that big piece of canvas was hoisted at 1:05 o'clock. The battens had been placed in the pockets on the leach and the sail set much better than it did on Monday. It is stretching very evenly and can be made to fit very nicely. The club topsail was sent aloft and then there was a long wait. On the other side of the Sound the Columbia had sent her club topsail aloft and at 2:22 the old champion slipped her moorings and headed to the east on the starboard tack. She had up a baby jib topsail that helped her along in the light airs very nicely.

The wind on the north shore was paltry. It struck in patches on the water, but was not strong enough to lift the pennants on the yachts in Echo Bay. There was promise of it freshening and dark clouds to the north made it look like rain. These clouds after awhile broke up and then the breeze settled down and blew at about four knots strength. Mr. Iselin, Woodbury Kane, Herbert C. Leeds and Capt. Monahan boarded the Reliance at 3:10, the jib and forestaysail which were in stops were broken out, the mooring slipped and at 3:12 the yacht headed toward Sands Point Light on the starboard tack. The wind was from the southwest by south. A reaching jib topsail was sent up in stops and broken out, and considering the lightness of the wind, the Reliance appeared to be footing very fast. The Columbia by this time was about a mile to the west of Matinicock Point and had found a soft spot. At 3:30 Capt. Barr bore of with the Reliance and putting the yacht before the wind called for the spinnaker. The sailors worked smartly. The spinnaker pole was put outboard and guyed fore and aft. The spinnaker was hoisted to the mast head and outboard at the same time and it was broken out in just 1 minute and 36 seconds after the men had started to lift the pole from the deck.

The spinnaker was set on the starboard.

mast head and outboard at the same time and it was broken out in just 1 minute and 36 seconds after the men had started to lift the pole from the deck.

The spinnaker was set on the starboard side. It filled out in the light air, but the strength of the wind was not sufficient to give any speed to the yacht and she did little more than hold the tide, which was running to the west. The light sail was carried for just four minutes and then smartly doused. The boom was gybed over to starboard and the spinnaker set on the port side. This time it was set flying and it took 1 minute 30 seconds from the time the boom was lifted off the deck until the sail was broken out. The Columbia at that time was about a mile and a half to the southeast and was becalmed. She followed the example of the Reliance and gybed her boom to starboard and tried to reach out into the middle of the Sound. The Constitution was trying to get out of Glen Cove, carrying her spinnaker, but there was a strong flood tide for her to stem, and she had a hard task.

The Reliance took in her spinnaker again at 3:45, sent up a baby jib topsail in place of the reaching jib and hauling on the wind reached toward New Rochelle with the wind abeam, and the Columbia a long way to the southeast stood after her.

At 4 o'clock the Reliance took the starboard tack and again stood toward Glen Cove, and twelve minutes later wore round and headed back toward her moorings. The Columbia by this time with a reaching jib set was heading to the north and was about a mile to leeward of the Reliance and the Constitution had not succeeded in getting out of the harbor.

The wind by this time had increased in

in getting out of the harbor.

The wind by this time had increased in strength somewhat and the yachts were making fair progress and there were prospects that the expected brush between the Reliance and Columbia would take place.

At 20 minutes after 4 both yachts were on the starboard tack and were reaching toward the Long Island shore. The Re-

St. Leg er Little Cigar.

The very best blend of Havana tobaces.